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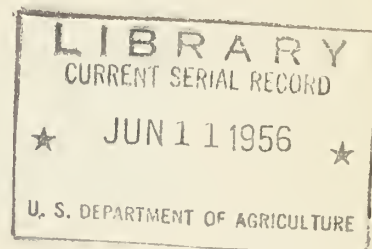
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS
and
Federal Register Citations

Revised to: November 1, 1955



Attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders (and Federal Register Citations). These inserts include summaries of new orders and amendments to existing Federal orders which became effective during the period of August 1, 1955, to November 1, 1955.

Note: Pages 62, 181, and 181-a have been rewritten to replace corresponding summary pages which contain certain inaccuracies. Pages (C), (D), and (E) should be deleted and the new "Introduction" (pages i to vii) substituted. Over a period of time minor changes have been made in the Federal order summaries. For this reason the revised "Introduction" has been prepared to provide an explanation of the material presently included in the summaries. In order to effect a gradual revision of the entire summary compilation, the inserts, at times, may include certain pages which have been rewritten merely to conform to the present format and may not reflect any change in order provisions.

Agriculture-Washington

INTRODUCTION

Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders have been prepared to provide ready up-to-date reference to major provisions of the various orders. To facilitate comparison of provisions between orders, uniform headings are used.

An attempt has been made to include sufficient detail with respect to major provisions of the orders so that for many purposes the summaries may be used without making reference to the orders themselves. When complete information with respect to the provisions of an order is required, the order itself should be consulted.

Copies of the order regulating the handling of milk in a particular market may be obtained from the Market Administrator of the order. All orders and amendments thereto are published in the Federal Register. A section covering Federal Register citations is included with these summaries of the orders. The citations provide for each order the volume number, page and date of publication in the Federal Register of the latest complete order and of any amendments thereto, and provide a means of ascertaining from the Federal Register current provisions for any order. Copies of the Federal Register which are issued daily are available in many public libraries or may be obtained by subscription for \$15.00 per year from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The headings used in the summaries and some explanatory comments relative to the material covered are listed below:

1. Marketing Area: The definition of the marketing area sets forth the territory in which the handling of milk is regulated by the Federal Order. The areas so defined are distribution areas in which milk is marketed, and do not correspond to the areas where milk sold in the marketing area is produced.

The order definition usually includes the principal city in the area and the towns, cities, and counties normally served by distributors of the area. The summaries list all of the places which comprise the marketing area unless the area definition includes numerous minor subdivisions, or where the boundaries are described in the order without a specific listing of places, in which case such designations are condensed.

2. Handler: Milk handlers are the persons regulated by an order. Some handlers are subject to all of the provisions of an order while others who do only a small part of their business in the marketing area may only be partially regulated. Under many orders a cooperative association is a handler by virtue of its control over producer milk. Further order provisions generally associated with handlers not fully regulated are summarized under the heading of "Special Handler Provisions".

3. Regulated Plant: This definition sets forth the conditions under which handlers become fully regulated and obligated, under the terms of the order, to pay minimum prices to producers. These requirements are commonly referred to as "pool plant requirements".

Fully regulated plants are referred to in some orders as "approved plants", in others as "pool plants" or "fluid milk plants". For purposes of uniformity in summarizing the Federal orders the "Regulated Plant" heading is used and the applicable order definition (approved plant, fluid milk plant, pool plant) is shown in parenthesis following such "Regulated Plant" heading.

In addition to defining the scope of regulation, the regulated plant definition also serves to identify the milk which is eligible for pooling.

4. Producer: The producer definition identifies those dairy farmers who must be paid in accordance with the terms of the order. Generally producers are defined as dairy farmers holding permits from appropriate health authorities to produce Grade A milk for sale in the marketing area, and who deliver such milk to a "regulated plant".
5. Producer-Handler: A producer-handler generally is defined as any person who distributes milk of his own production in the marketing area and who receives no milk from other producers. Such handlers are usually exempt from the regulatory provisions of the orders, but reports may be required by the market administrators.
6. Classification: All milk sold by handlers subject to the pooling provisions of the order is classified according to the purpose for which such milk is used. Milk utilized for fluid consumption is classified as Class I and in most orders milk used for manufacturing purposes is classified as Class II. Milk utilized as fluid cream is generally classified as Class I but in a few markets may be classified in another class.
7. Class Prices: The orders provide methods for computing minimum class prices to be paid to producers by handlers for milk of basic butterfat test disposed of in each class. The basic butterfat test at which milk is priced is indicated in parenthesis immediately following this heading. In the case of those orders where skim milk and butterfat are priced separately, this fact is indicated.

Class I price formulas are of two general types 1/. Under the first type, the price of Class I milk is determined by adding a specified amount per hundredweight to the average of prices paid at specified manufacturing plants or to measures of the value of milk when it is converted into certain manufactured dairy products.

1/ Table No. 2 summarizes the methods used in the various orders for computing Class I prices.

Butter-powder or butter-cheese formulas are commonly used to compute the value of milk converted into manufactured products. Such formulas usually are based on the following factors: product prices, yield of product and processing and marketing allowance. In many orders using this method of establishing prices for Class I milk, several alternative formulas are used and the highest of the alternative prices is used during any particular month in computing the price for Class I milk.

The other type of formula relates the price of Class I milk to general economic factors and to those economic factors which are particularly influential in determining the value of milk in a local area.

Many of the formulas for pricing Class I milk contain "supply-demand" adjustments which are summarized under the heading "Supply-Demand Adjustment".

The "supply-demand" adjustment is a device for automatically raising the Class I price when supplies are short relative to Class I sales and lowering the Class I price when supplies are excessive. The adequacy of the supply is determined by a comparison of the relationship between producer receipts and Class I sales in specified months immediately preceding the delivery period (the current utilization percentage) with the same relationship in a suitable norm. The difference between these percentages (the net deviation percentage) is converted to a specific price adjustment.

Contraseasonal provisions are included in a few orders and are summarized under this heading when applicable.

Prices for milk in the surplus class or classes are determined by formulas which relate such prices to prices paid for milk for manufacturing purposes or to the value of milk when it is converted into certain manufactured dairy products.

The pricing formulas are considerably abbreviated herein, but are presented so as to permit an accurate interpretation of the formulas as written in the order. The following abbreviated descriptions have been used in the summaries in describing the various market prices used in the formulas in various orders.

<u>Summary Designation:</u>	<u>Description: 2/</u>
Chicago 92-score butter -)	
Chicago 93-score butter -)	
New York 92-score butter -)	A simple monthly average of
New York 93-score butter -)	the daily price per pound of
	butter, wholesale, for the
San Francisco 92-score butter -)	grade and market indicated.
<u>San Francisco 93-score butter -)</u>	

2/ Unless otherwise designated, prices are those reported by United States Department of Agriculture.

- Chicago 93 (or 92) score butter - A simple average of the daily price per pound of 93-score butter, wholesale, at Chicago, or if no price is reported for 93-score butter for a given day the highest price reported for Chicago 92-score butter for that day.
- San Francisco 93 (or 92) score butter - A simple monthly average of the daily price per pound of 93-score butter, wholesale, at San Francisco, or if no price is reported for 93-score butter for a given day, the highest price reported for San Francisco 92-score butter for that day.
- Plymouth Cheddars - A simple monthly average of the weekly price per pound of Cheddars (or Twins) reflected by trading on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange at Plymouth, Wisconsin, as calculated by the Dairy Division, AMS. (A number of orders specify the price for Plymouth Twins rather than Cheddars with the provision that the price for Cheddars be used if a price for Twins is not reported. Prices for "Twins" have not been reported in recent months.)
- Wisconsin Primary Markets Cheddars - A simple monthly average of the daily (Monday-Thursday) price per pound for Wisconsin State Brand Cheddars (carlot or truckload, f.o.b. Wisconsin Assembly Point.)
- Chicago spray powder - A simple monthly average of daily prices per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, wholesale, carlots, human consumption, spray process, at Chicago.
- Chicago roller powder - A simple monthly average of daily prices per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, wholesale, carlots, human consumption, roller process, at Chicago.

- Chicago spray-roller powder - A simple monthly average of the prices per pound of spray and roller nonfat dry milk solids, wholesale, carlots, human consumption, at Chicago.
- Chicago area spray powder - A weighted monthly average 3/ of prices reported received for spray process, nonfat dry milk solids, carlots, human consumption, f.o.b. plant, Chicago area.
- Chicago area roller powder - A weighted monthly average 3/ of prices reported received for roller process nonfat dry milk solids, carlots, human consumption, f.o.b. plant, Chicago area.
- Chicago area spray-roller powder - A simple average 3/ of the Chicago area spray powder price and the Chicago area roller powder price as defined above.
- New York roller powder - Monthly average price per pound for roller process nonfat dry milk solids "other brands", human consumption, carlots, bags or barrels, published in the "Producers Price Current".

8. Butterfat Differentials: The butterfat differentials applicable to class prices are shown under the subhead "Class I Price", "Class II Price", etc., and apply to each one-tenth of one per cent variation of butterfat content from the basic test specified in the order.

The butterfat differentials applicable to payments to producers as an adjustment to the uniform price are shown under the subhead "Producer Price" and apply to each one-tenth of one per cent variation in the butterfat test of milk shipped by each producer, from the basic test of milk specified in the order.

9. Location Differentials: The pricing plan of a number of Federal order markets provides for location differentials as adjustments to the fluid milk and cream class prices and to the uniform price. Location differentials applicable to class prices are shown under the subhead "Class Prices". A specified deduction from the price paid by handlers is made in accordance with the distance of the plant from the market and generally reflects the cost of transporting milk to the market. Location differentials applicable to uniform prices paid to producers are summarized under the subhead, "Producer Price".

3/ For a given month the prices reported include sales from the 26th of the previous month to the 25th of the given month.

10. Method of Accounting for Milk: The orders provide for a method of determining (accounting for) the handler's cost of producer-milk based upon the handler's utilization of milk in each use-class. In some orders the butterfat and skim milk are accounted for separately ("butterfat-skim basis"), other orders account for such milk on a "volume basis" i.e., the actual weight of products of each class, and a few orders on a "milk equivalent" basis, i.e., where cost is computed at a basic test with adjustments for the difference of actual test from basic.
11. Type of Pool: Under this heading in each order summary is a statement on the type of pool and whether or not there is a Base Rating Plan or a Fall-Premium Plan.

The value of milk is apportioned among producers under Federal orders by either a market-wide pool or an individual-handler pool. Under a market-wide pool the total money value of all milk delivered by all producers (pounds of milk in each class multiplied by the minimum class prices and usually adjusted to a uniform basing point and test) is divided by the total amount of producer milk to be priced. Then all producers are paid the same "uniform" or blended price per hundredweight for their milk shipments. With an individual-handler pool, similar computations are made for each handler. All producers supplying a particular handler are paid the same "uniform" price but the price may differ among handlers depending upon their utilization of milk.

Many milk marketing orders include either a base rating plan or a fall premium plan for influencing the seasonality of milk production. Neither plan affects the class prices paid by handlers.

Under a Base Rating Plan the price received by milk producers is made up of two parts, a higher (base) price and a lower (excess) price. Each producer is assigned a "base" (an average of his daily deliveries during a specified period). During subsequent specified periods he receives the "base price" on a quantity of milk equal to his base and the "excess price" on all milk delivered in excess of the base.

Under the Fall Premium Plan, a special fund is accumulated during the spring by withholding a specified amount from the money payable to all producers. Such amount is distributed through the pool to producers the following fall. Further details of these plans, where applicable to an order, are indicated under the summary heading "Special Producer Provisions".

12. Interhandler Transfers: Under this heading in each of the summaries is described the procedure for assigning to a use-class for allocation purposes milk, milk components or milk products disposed of by a "regulated plant" to another "regulated plant".

13. Outside Purchases: Under this heading is described the procedure for assigning to a use-class for allocation purposes milk, milk components or milk products received by handlers from sources other than producers, producer-handlers or other handlers. Some of the orders contain provisions requiring handlers to make payments to the producer settlement fund on milk purchased from unregulated sources which is allocated to Class I. Where such payments are applicable they are described under this heading.
14. Outside Sales: Under this heading is described the procedure for assigning to a use-class for allocation purposes milk, milk components or milk products disposed of by handlers outside the marketing area to unregulated plants or on routes outside the marketing area. The procedure for pricing milk sold outside the marketing area is also indicated under this heading.
15. Expense of Administration: The maximum rates of assessment which handlers are required to pay to cover the costs of administering the orders are shown under this heading. The milk on which handlers must pay an assessment is also described under this heading.
16. Special Producer Provisions: Provisions relating to marketing service deductions, when applicable, are shown under this heading. Orders may provide for the market administrator to make deductions from payments to producers, not members of cooperative associations, for the purpose of supplying them with market information and verifying weights, samples and tests of milk. When such services are performed by a qualified producers' cooperative association for its members these deductions are either not made by the market administrator or are turned over to the association. The marketing service charges that are presently applicable are shown under this heading. If provision is made for authorized deductions to be turned over to a cooperative association it is indicated.

When applicable, Base Rating Plans and Fall Premium Plans are also briefly described under this heading.

17. Special Handler Provisions: Under this heading the following provisions are described whenever applicable:
 - (a) The extent of regulation of handlers with limited Class I sales in the marketing area and handlers determined to be subject to another Federal order, and
 - (b) Rates of payment, if any, required to be made to the producer settlement fund by unregulated handlers disposing of Class I milk within the marketing area and in some cases by handlers subject to another Federal order.

Table 2.- Alternative formulas used in determining Class I prices
in Federal milk order markets, November 1, 1955 1/

Market	Price paid at					
	13	Midwest	Specified	Butter-	Butter-	Economic
	condenseries:	mfg.	powder	cheese	cheese	factors
	2/	plants				
Puget Sound	X	-	X	X	-	-
Quad Cities	-	X	-	-	-	-
Rockford-Freeport	X	-	X	-	-	-
St. Louis	X <u>3/</u>	-	X	-	-	-
San Antonio	X	X	X	-	-	-
Shreveport	X	X	X	-	-	-
Sioux City	-	X	X	-	-	-
Sioux Falls-Mitchell	-	-	X	-	-	-
South Bend-La Porte	X	-	X	X	-	-
Southwest Kansas	X	-	X	-	-	-
Springfield	-	-	-	-	-	X
Stark County	X	-	X	X	-	-
Toledo	X	-	X	X	-	-
Topeka	X	-	X	-	-	-
Tri-State	X	-	X	X	-	-
Tulsa-Muskogee	X	X	X	-	-	-
Wichita	X	-	X	-	-	-
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	X

Dubuque (Revised 10/15/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers subject to another Federal order during any delivery period in which the Class I disposition in such marketing area exceeds that in the Dubuque marketing area, shall be exempt for such period from all but certain reporting provisions of the order.

(Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 41

Chicago, Illinois

Marketing Area:

Illinois - All of Cook and DuPage Counties, and specified townships in Kane, Lake, and Will Counties.

Indiana - The townships of Calumet, Hobart, and North in Lake County.

Handler:

Any person who, on his own behalf or on behalf of others:

- a. Operates a "regulated plant"; or
- b. Processes or packages any Class I milk product for consumption in fluid form, or any Class II milk product as required by appropriate health authority, all or a part of which is disposed of in the marketing area; or
- c. Acts in a brokerage capacity to buy milk in bulk from persons specified in paragraphs a. or b.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Any plant which receives milk from dairy farmers, and which:

- a. Processes and packages any Class I milk product, all or a part of which is disposed of in the marketing area for fluid consumption; or
- b. Is approved by the Board of Health for receiving milk which may be disposed of as Class I or Class II milk in Chicago, and which plant does not otherwise qualify under paragraph a. above. Such plant shall be automatically suspended as a "regulated plant" during each of the months of March through July unless:
 - (1) At least 50 percent of the butterfat or pounds of milk received from producers at such plant during each of the preceding months of September, October, and November is (a) shipped as milk, skim milk, concentrated milk, condensed skim milk, or cream in fluid form to a "regulated plant", or a plant at which Class I milk, or

Regulated Plant: - cont'd

Class II milk products from approved milk, are processed or packaged and disposed of (all or in part) in the marketing area; or (b) disposed of as Class I or Class II milk within the surplus milk manufacturing area other than to a plant(s) specified in subdivision (a) above; or

- (2) By written notice to the market administrator and subject to the conditions specified by the order, such plant offered to ship during each of the preceding months of September, October, and November to any "regulated plant", or plant at which Class I milk or Class II milk products from approved milk are processed or packaged and disposed of (all or in part) in the marketing area, an amount of milk in fluid form which, together with such amount of milk, skim milk, and cream it disposed of as Class I or Class II milk within the surplus milk manufacturing area in said months shall have included at least 50 percent of the butterfat or pounds of milk received from producers during the month which the offer applied; or
- c. Is not approved by the Board of Health of Chicago and which ships during the month at least 50 percent of the butterfat received from dairy farmers as milk or cream in fluid form to a plant(s) described in paragraph a. Any plant qualifying as such for each of the months of September, October, and November of the same year shall be designated as a "regulated plant" until September 1 of the following year, provided that the milk received at the plant continues to qualify under applicable health requirements as a source of milk for the plants supplied by it during such months.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is:

- a. Received at a "regulated plant" directly from the farm where produced; or
- b. Diverted by the operator of a "regulated plant" for his account to an unregulated plant during part or all of the months of December through September.

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Chicago (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm and whose sole source of supply are receipts from his own production. (Producer-handlers are exempt from all but the reporting provisions of the order.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All milk and milk products (except milk disposed of in bulk form to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers):

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drink.
- b. Disposed of in fluid or frozen form as concentrated milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks, not sterilized and not otherwise accounted for in Class III milk.
- c. Unaccounted-for milk.

Chicago (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A "basic formula price" is used to determine the Class I and Class II prices, and is the higher of the Class III or Class IV price for the preceding month.

Class I and Class II Milk Prices -

Grade A Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the applicable fixed differential for the appropriate month and class as follows:

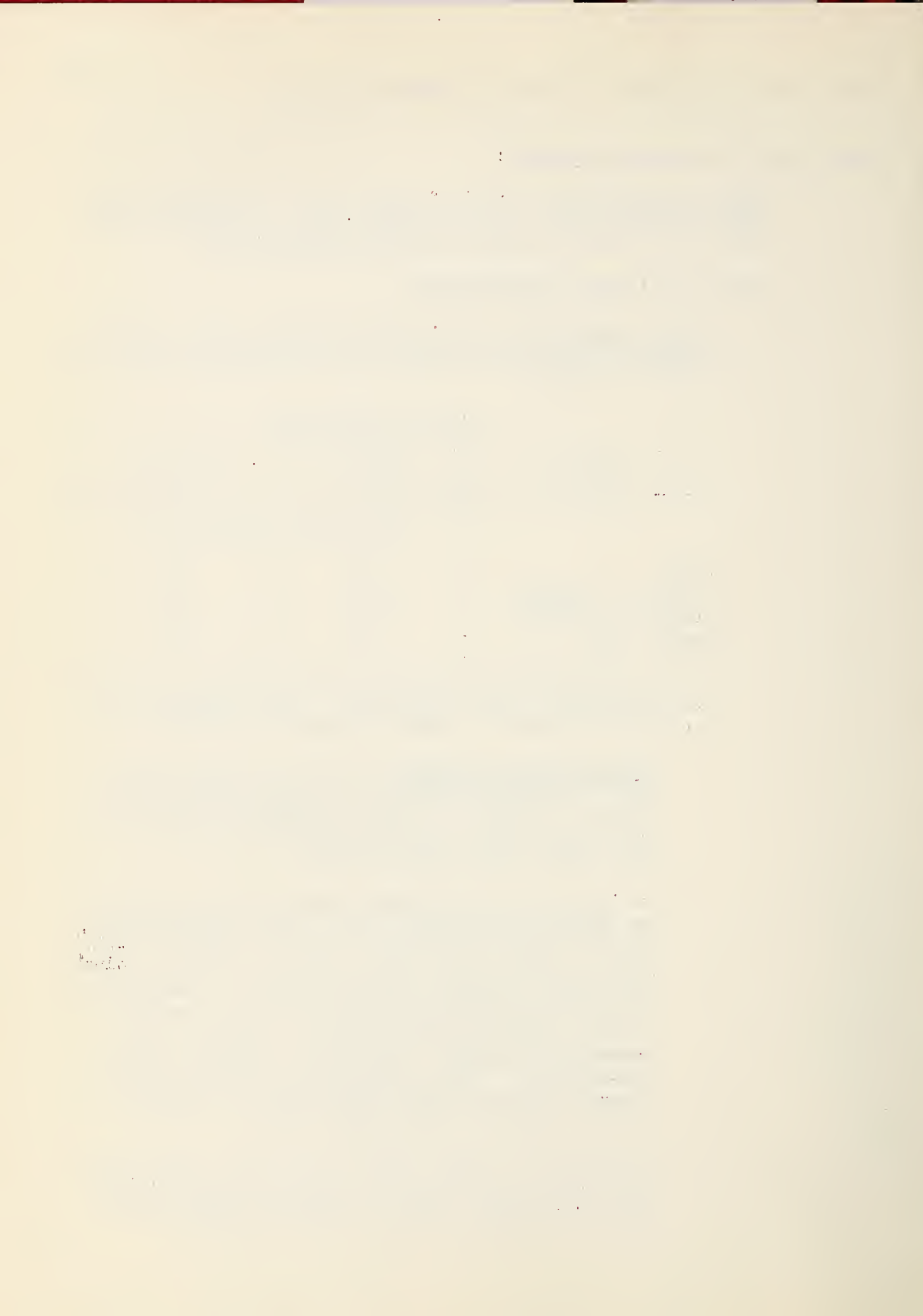
FIXED DIFFERENTIALS:

Month	:	Class I	:	Class II
	:		:	
	:	(cents per hundredweight)		
	:		:	
July	:	90	:	45
August - November	:	110	:	70
December - February	:	90	:	45
March - June	:	70	:	45
	:		:	

To this price(s), add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment not to exceed 24 cents, calculated as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current supply-demand ratio" is computed from the percentage which the Class I and Class II sales from Grade A milk are of the total volume of Grade A producer receipts for the most recent twelve month period.

- * An "adjusted supply-demand ratio" is then determined by computing the amount such "current supply-demand ratio" is greater, or less than, the "current supply-demand ratio" computed for the third month preceding. The amount resulting from the addition or subtraction of such difference, respectively, to or from the "current supply-demand ratio" (as computed in the preceding paragraph) shall be the "adjusted supply-demand ratio". When no difference exists, the "current supply-demand ratio" shall be considered to be the "adjusted supply-demand ratio".
- * The price for Grade A Class I or Class II Milk shall be increased or decreased, respectively, 2 cents for each full percent which the "adjusted supply-demand ratio" is greater, or less than, 72 percent.



Grade B Milk Price - The above Grade A Class I or Class II price, less 10 cents.

Grade A or B milk of both classes moved in bulk outside the designated surplus milk manufacturing area during September, October, or November shall be classified separately, and the above prices shall be increased by 70 cents with the following exceptions: 1/

- * (1) Except for October and November, 1955, the 70 cent differential shall not apply to shipments made by a handler on Friday and Saturday of each week which are not in excess of the handler's total receipts of milk from producers on the same two days.
- (2) When the percentage of Grade A producer milk utilized as Class I and Class II milk is less than 60, 65, or 75 percent during June, July, or August, respectively, the 70 cent differential is eliminated for the respective months of September, October, or November.

Class III Milk Price - The higher prices resulting from the following two alternatives (except that Class III-a milk and milk products, i.e., condensed milk disposed of to food processors within the surplus milk manufacturing area, condensed milk, whole milk powder and nonfat dry milk solids, are priced under formula "a"):

- a. Average of prices for 3.5 percent milk received at the following plants: 2/

Present Operators and Locations:

Borden Company	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Wayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company	West Bend, Wisconsin

1/ Provisions of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) are suspended for the months of September and November, 1955.

2/ Of the 15 Midwest condenseries listed in the order, two plants no longer report prices. The names of these plants and dates on which they discontinued reporting prices are:

Carnation Company	Chilton, Wisconsin	9/30/54
Carnation Company	Berlin, Wisconsin	12/31/54

Class III Milk Price - cont'd

b. The Class IV milk price.

Class IV Milk Price - computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[(\text{Chicago 93-score butter} \times 4.24) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. (\text{Chicago area spray powder} \times 8.2) \right] - 75.2 \text{ cents.} \end{aligned}$$

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.120.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices -

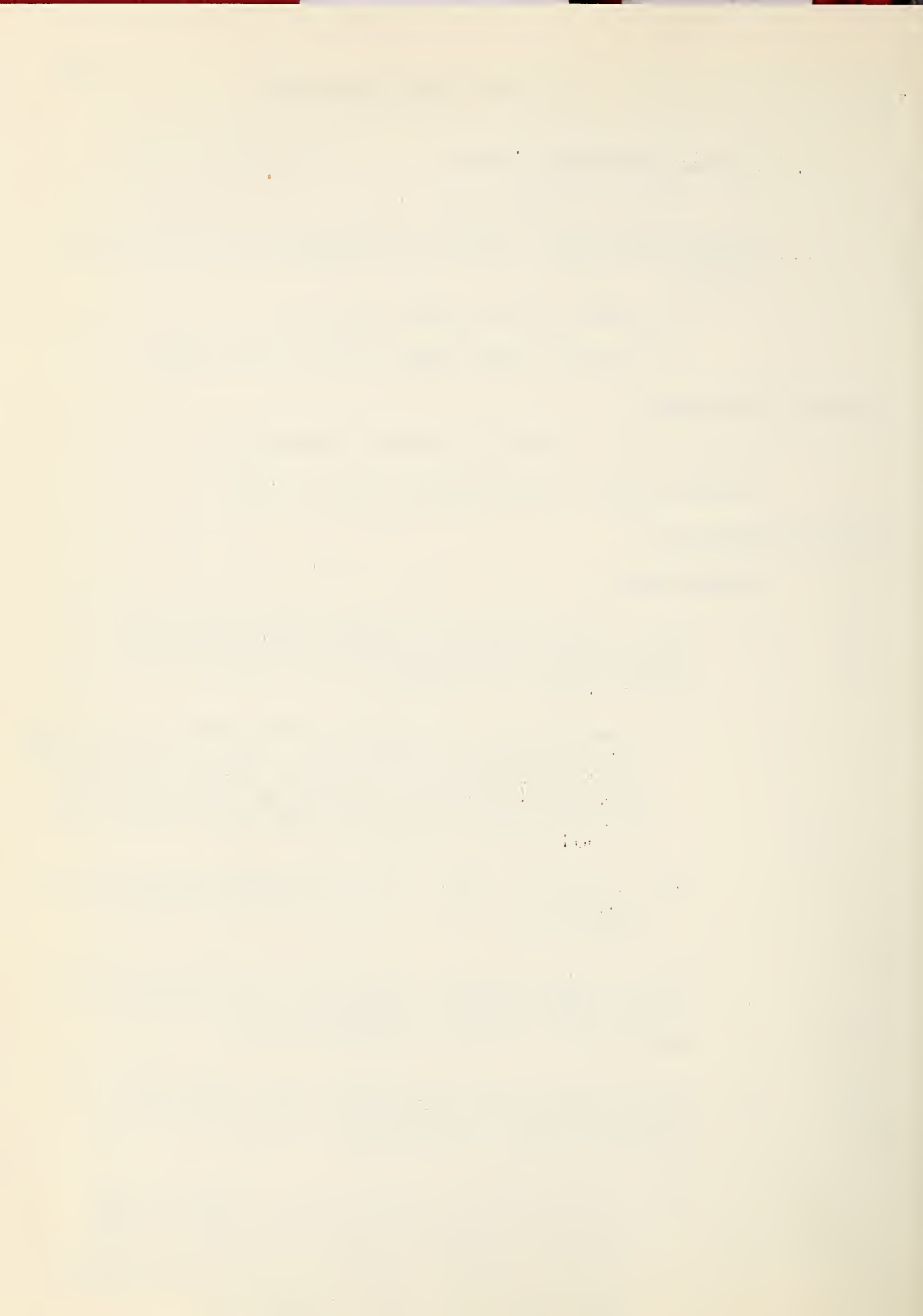
a. The following location adjustment credit shall apply with respect to milk received directly from producers at a "regulated plant" located more than 70 miles from the City Hall in Chicago, which milk is:

- (1) Moved as milk or skim milk in fluid form to a "regulated plant" or a plant at which Class I milk or Class II milk products from approved milk are processed or packaged and disposed of (all or in part) in the marketing area; and which plant(s) is located less than 70 miles from the City Hall in Chicago, or
- (2) Classified as Class I milk (except unaccounted-for milk) without being moved as milk, skim milk, or cream in fluid form.

The location adjustment credit shall be 2 cents for each 15 miles which such plant shipping is located beyond the 70 mile radius, and such adjustment shall not exceed a total credit of 42 cents per hundredweight.

b. The following location adjustment credit shall apply with respect to milk received directly from producers at a "regulated plant" located beyond 70 miles from the City Hall in Chicago, which milk is:

- (1) Moved as cream in fluid form to a "regulated plant" or a plant at which Class I milk or Class II milk products from approved milk are processed or packaged and disposed of (all or in part) in the marketing area, and which plant(s) is located less than 70 miles from the City Hall in Chicago, or



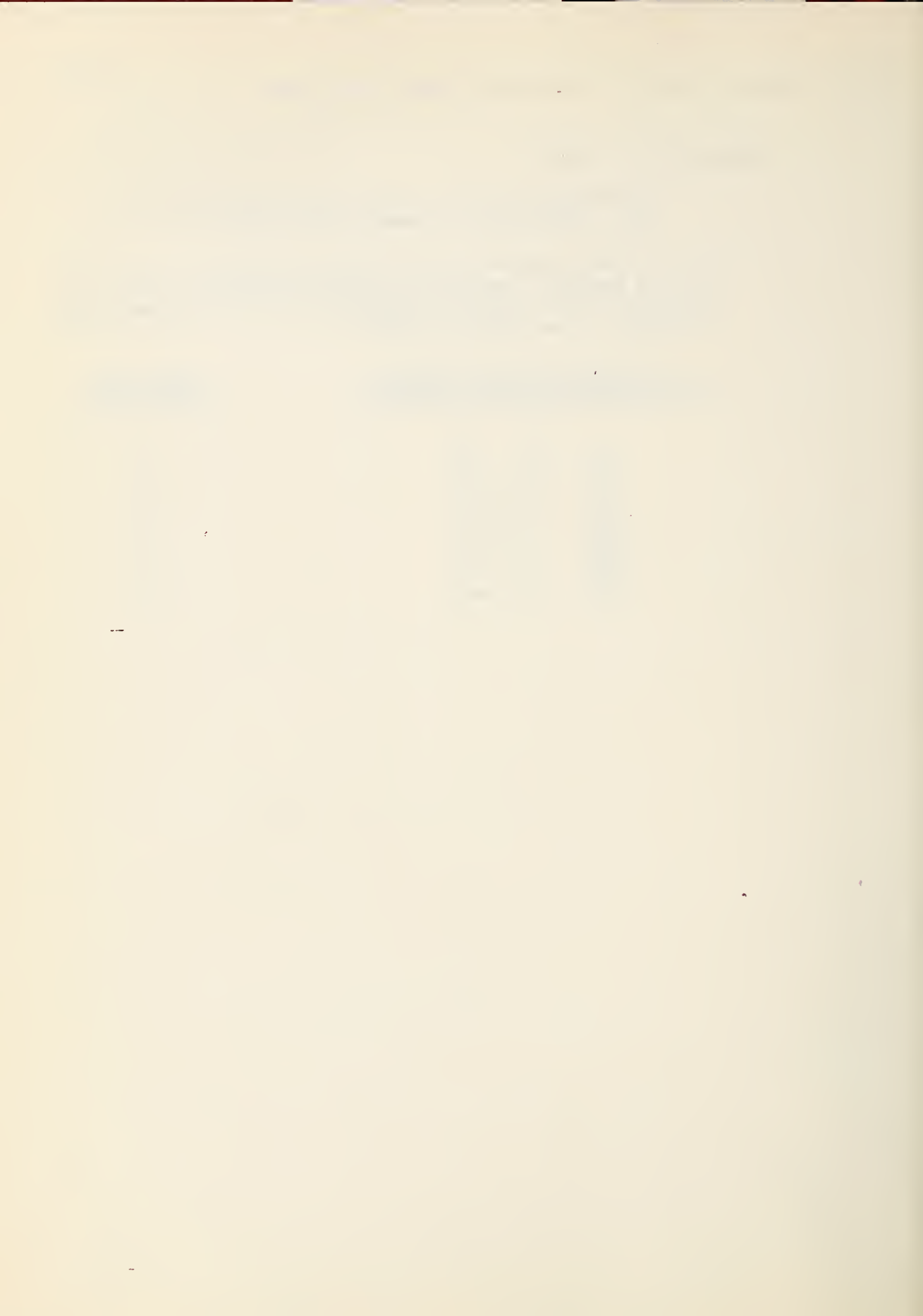
Chicago (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices - cont'd

- (2) Classified as Class II milk without being moved as milk, skim milk, or cream in fluid form.

The location adjustment credit shall be determined by dividing the pounds of butterfat contained therein by 0.36, and applying to the result the applicable rate per hundredweight specified in the following table:

<u>Distance from the shipping plant to the City Hall in Chicago</u>		<u>Cents per hundredweight</u>
0	to 70	0
70.1	to 85	5
85.1	to 115	10
115.1	to 160	20
160.1	to 220	30
220.1	to 250	35
250.1	to 310	40
310.1	and over	50



Producer-Handler:

Any person who processes and packages milk from his own farm production, distributing any portion of such milk as Class I milk in the marketing area and who receives no milk from producers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from all but the reporting provisions of the order.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated or reconstituted skim milk solids) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, cream (sweet or sour), buttermilk, and milk drinks (plain or flavored).
- b. Disposed of as any milk product required by the appropriate marketing area health authority to be made from milk, skim milk, or cream from sources approved by such authority; and
- c. Not accounted for as Class II.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. Disposed of in any form in bulk and used for nonfluid purposes by bakeries, candy and soup manufacturers and other specified commercial food establishments which, under applicable health regulations, are permitted to receive milk other than Grade A for nonfluid uses.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk, and in shrinkage up to 2 percent, respectively, of skim milk and butterfat in producer receipts (not in excess of 5 percent with respect to skim milk received from producers during the months of April through July.)

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk, and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list), adjusted to 3.8 percent by adding an amount computed by multiplying the price of Chicago 92-score butter by 0.12, and 3, respectively.



Basic Formula Price - cont'd

- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 1.20 \times 3.8) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents}) \times 8.2.$
- c. $(\text{Wisconsin Primary Market Cheddars} \times 8.53) +$
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.902) - 34.3 +$
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.12 \times 3)$
- d. The average of prices per hundredweight paid at the following plants for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content, adjusted to 3.8 percent by subtracting an amount computed by multiplying the price of Chicago 92-score butter by 0.12, and 2, respectively:

Present Operator and Location:

Armour Creameries	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Armour Creameries	Springfield, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company	Paoli, Indiana
Salem Cheese and Milk Co.	Salem, Indiana
Red 73 Creameries	Madison, Indiana
Producers Dairy Marketing Assn.	Orleans, Indiana

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price + \$1.25.

Class II Milk Price -

- a. For the months of September through December - the higher of the following:
- (1) The price resulting from the butter-powder formula pursuant to paragraph b. under "Basic Formula Price".
 - (2) The price computed pursuant to alternative d. under "Basic Formula Price".
- b. For the months of January through August - the higher of the following:
- (1) The price computed pursuant to alternative d. under "Basic Formula Price".
 - (2) $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 1.15 \times 3.8) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area roller-powder} - 6.5 \text{ cents}) \times 8.2.$

Butterfat Differentials:

* Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125.

* Class II Price -

September-December - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

January-August - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.

Producer Price - Handlers shall make adjustment to the uniform price at the rate set forth in the following table, according to the appropriate range within which the Chicago 92-score butter price for the month is related:

<u>Butter Price Range (cents)</u>	<u>Butterfat Differential (cents)</u>
17.499 or less	2
17.50 - 22.499	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For each 5 cent increase in butter price the butterfat differential is increased an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, up to:	
92.50 and over10

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to milk received from producers at a supply plant and moved directly to a plant in the marketing area or disposed of for Class I use outside the marketing area, the class prices per hundredweight should be reduced at the following rate determined by the distance the plant at which the milk is first received from Louisville City Hall:

<u>Mileage Zone</u>	<u>Rate (cents per cwt.)</u>
Not over 25	0
Over 25-35	13
Over 35-45	15
Over 45-55	17
For each additional 10 miles, and additional	1

Producer Price - Same rate as above on all milk received from producers at such supply plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide pool with fall premium plan; no base rating plan.

South Bend-LaPorte (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used to determine the Class I price and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b.
$$\frac{(\text{Chi. 92-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Wis. Ched.} - 1.3\phi \times 2.4) \times 1.3 \times 3.5}{7}$$

- c. (Chicago 93-score butter x 4.24 - 11 cents) +
(Chicago area spray powder x 8.2 - 64.2 cents).

Class I Milk Price -

- a. Whole Milk Value -

To the basic formula price, add the applicable fixed differential as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Cents per hundredweight</u>
August - December	130
January - February	110
March - July	90

To this price, add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment not to exceed 24 cents calculated as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current supply-demand ratio" is computed from the percentage which the Class I and Class II sales from Grade A milk are of the total volume of Grade A producer receipts in the Chicago market for the most recent 12-month period.

- * An "adjusted supply-demand ratio" is then determined by computing the amount such "current supply-demand ratio" is greater, or less than, the "current supply-demand ratio" computed for the third month preceding. The amount resulting from the addition or subtraction of such difference, respectively, to or from the "current supply-demand ratio"

Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

(as computed in the preceding paragraph) shall be the "adjusted supply-demand ratio". When no difference exists, the "current supply-demand ratio" shall be considered to be the "adjusted supply-demand ratio".

- * The price of Class I milk shall be increased or decreased, respectively, 2 cents for each full percent which the "adjusted supply-demand ratio" is greater, or less than, 72 percent.

b. Butterfat Value -

- (1) Multiply Chicago 93-score price by 4.24, and subtract 11 cents.
- (2) Add to this sum any amount per hundredweight which the effective basic formula price (on a 3.5 percent butterfat basis) is higher than alternative c. under "Basic Formula Price".
- (3) Divide the sum resulting from the above computation by 0.035.
- (4) Add: \$13.75 for August - December
\$12.00 for January - July
- (5) Add or subtract the amount (per hundredweight) of the supply-demand adjustment divided by 0.035. The result is the price of butterfat in Class I milk.

c. Skim Milk Value -

Subtract the hundredweight price of butterfat as computed in paragraph b. multiplied by 0.035, from the price determined as the whole milk value - (paragraph a.) and divide the remainder by 0.965. The result is the price of skim milk in Class I milk.

Class II Milk Price -

- a. Butterfat Value - The producer-butterfat differential computed for the delivery period, multiplied by 1000.
- b. Skim Milk Value - Subtract from the price alternative a., under "Basic Formula Price", the hundredweight price of butterfat (paragraph a., above) multiplied by 0.035, and divide the remainder by 0.965.

South Bend-LaPorte (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None. Butterfat and skim milk priced separately.

Producer Price - Chicagp 92-score butter x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately in each class.

(Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 72

Tri-State (West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky)

* Marketing Area:

All of the territory in the States of Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky lying within the districts described below: (Includes Federal Military installations, State institutions and municipalities lying wholly or partially within the defined districts.)

Athens district - Athens County and specified townships in Washington County, Ohio; and specified Magisterial Districts in Wood County, West Virginia.

Gallipolis-Scioto district - Counties of Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Scioto in Ohio; specified townships in Pike County, Ohio; and Mason County, West Virginia.

Huntington district - Lawrence County, Ohio; Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; and Boyd and Greenup Counties, Kentucky.

* Handler:

Any person, including a cooperative association, who operates a "regulated plant".

Regulated Plant - (Defined in the order as a "fluid milk plant" and a "supply plant"):

Any milk plant not otherwise subject to the pricing provisions of another Federal order, which plant qualifies as a:

Distributing plant - i.e., Any plant from which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks are distributed for fluid consumption on routes to wholesale or retail outlets located partially or wholly within the marketing area.

Supply plant - i.e., Any plant, other than a distributing plant, from which a total of 25,000 pounds or more of milk, or an amount of skim milk and butterfat from which 25,000 pounds or more of Class I milk is derived, is delivered during the month in fluid form from such plant to a distributing plant(s) defined in paragraph a., above.

Supply Plant - cont'd

- * The order provides that any plant which qualifies as a supply plant for at least three of the months of October through January may retain such status during February through September with respect to certain transfer provisions (see paragraph 3, under "Interhandler Transfers") without meeting the minimum delivery requirements during the latter months.

Producer:

A person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk which is:

- a. Received at a "regulated plant"; or
- b. Diverted to an unregulated plant by a handler operating a "regulated plant" for his account during April, May, June, or July. Such person producing milk, however, shall hold a dairy farm inspection permit, or equivalent certification if required by the proper health authority of the community(s) for which his milk is produced. Milk so diverted shall be deemed to have been received by the handler at the plant from which diverted.

Producer-Handler:

Any person who produces milk and operates a route extending into the marketing area but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from all but the reporting provisions of the order.)

Classification:

- * Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drink, sweet or cultured sour cream, eggnog, and any mixture of cream and milk (or skim milk) in fluid or aerated form containing 6 percent or more butterfat not otherwise specified in Class II or Class III milk.
 - b. Used to produce concentrated milk except condensed and evaporated milk products; and
 - c. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Classification - cont'd

* Class II Milk -

All skim milk and butterfat used to produce ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, and cottage cheese.

Class III Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce butter, frozen cream, spray and roller process nonfat dry milk solids, all cheese (other than cottage cheese), evaporated and condensed milk (or skim milk) either in bulk or in hermetically sealed cans, any mixture disposed of in containers or dispensers under pressure for the purpose of dispensing an aerated product, and any other milk product not specified in this paragraph.
- b. Specifically accounted for as dumped or disposed of for animal feed.
- c. Disposed of as bulk skim milk to any manufacturer of candy, soup, or bakery products who does not dispose of milk in fluid form.
- d. In plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, of producer's milk.
- e. In plant shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in the determination of the Class I, Class II, and Class III prices, and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. $(\text{Chic.92-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Plymouth Cheddars} \times 2.4) \times 1.3 \times 3.5$
- c. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 1.2 \times 3.5) + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \times 8.5 \times 0.965).$

Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Classification - cont'd

* Class II Milk -

All skim milk and butterfat used to produce ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, and cottage cheese.

Class III Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce butter, frozen cream, spray and roller process nonfat dry milk solids, all cheese (other than cottage cheese), evaporated and condensed milk (or skim milk) either in bulk or in hermetically sealed cans, any mixture disposed of in containers or dispensers under pressure for the purpose of dispensing an aerated product, and any other milk product not specified in this paragraph.
- b. Specifically accounted for as dumped or disposed of for animal feed.
- c. Disposed of as bulk skim milk to any manufacturer of candy, soup, or bakery products who does not dispose of milk in fluid form.
- d. In plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, of producer's milk.
- e. In plant shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in the determination of the Class I, Class II, and Class III prices, and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. $(\text{Chic.92-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Plymouth Cheddars} \times 2.4) \times 1.3 \times 3.5$
- c. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 1.2 \times 3.5) + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \times 8.5 \times 0.965)$.

Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat): - cont'd

Class I Milk Price -

To the basic formula price, add the applicable fixed differential for the appropriate district and month as follows:

FIXED DIFFERENTIALS

District	: April : through : July	: February; : March and : August	: September : through : January
Huntington district plants	: : \$1.05 :	: : \$1.35 :	: : \$1.90 :
Gallipolis-Scioto district plants	: : .95 :	: : 1.25 :	: : 1.80 :
Athens district plants	: : .80 :	: : 1.10 :	: : 1.65 :

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment not to exceed 38 cents, calculated as follows:

- * Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current utilization percentage" is computed from the percentage which the total disposition of the Class I milk at all "regulated distributing plants" are of the total volume of producer receipts at such plants during the second and third preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such "current utilization percentage" exceeds the maximum, or is less than the minimum applicable "base utilization range" as set forth in the following table:

* Month Which Price Applies	Base Utilization Range	Month Which Price Applies	Base Utilization Range
January	103 - 107	July	77 - 81
February	103 - 107	August	68 - 72
March	97 - 101	September	64 - 68
April	95 - 99	October	68 - 72
May	93 - 97	November	83 - 87
June	87 - 91	December	94 - 98

Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

The resulting "net deviation percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment by multiplying each percentage point deviation from the "base utilization range" by 3 cents.

The amount thus computed shall be added to the Class I price if the "net deviation percentage" is more than, or subtracted if less than, the "base utilization range".

* Class II Milk Price -

Price computed pursuant to formula a. under "Class III Milk Price" plus 25 cents, and in no event shall the Class II price so computed be less than the Class III milk price for the same delivery period.

* Class III Milk Price -

- a. April through July - The average of prices paid for ungraded (manufacturing) milk of 3.5 percent butterfat received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location:

M & R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio
Pickerington Creamery	Pickerington, Ohio
Carnation Company	Coshocton, Ohio
Nestles' Milk Company	Marysville, Ohio

- b. August through March - Same as the basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

- * Class I Price - The Class II differential + 1 cent.

- * Class II Price -

$\sqrt{(\text{Chicago 92-score butter per cwt.} - \$3.00 \times 1.2) -}$

$(\text{Chic. area spray-roller pow.} - 5.5 \times 8.5 \times 0.965) \sqrt{-} \div 1000.$

Class III Price - Same as Class II.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter $\times 0.12.$

Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions,
** indicates new provisions)

**** Location Differentials:**

Class Prices - The Class I price at "regulated plants" located outside the marketing area and more than 25 miles from the nearest of the following listed places shall be (regardless of point of sale within or outside the marketing area) the same as the price for Class I milk for the district of the marketing area in which such nearest listed place is located, less a location adjustment computed as follows:

2.5 cents per hundredweight for each 10 miles, up to 100 miles, and 1.5 cents per hundredweight for each additional 10 miles such "regulated plant" is located from such nearest listed place:

The City Halls of: Huntington, West Virginia; Ashland, Kentucky; and the cities of Portsmouth, Jackson, Athens Marietta, and Callipolis, all in the State of Ohio.

Producer Price - In making payments for producer milk received at "regulated plants" located outside the marketing area, the uniform price shall be reduced per hundredweight in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price at such plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

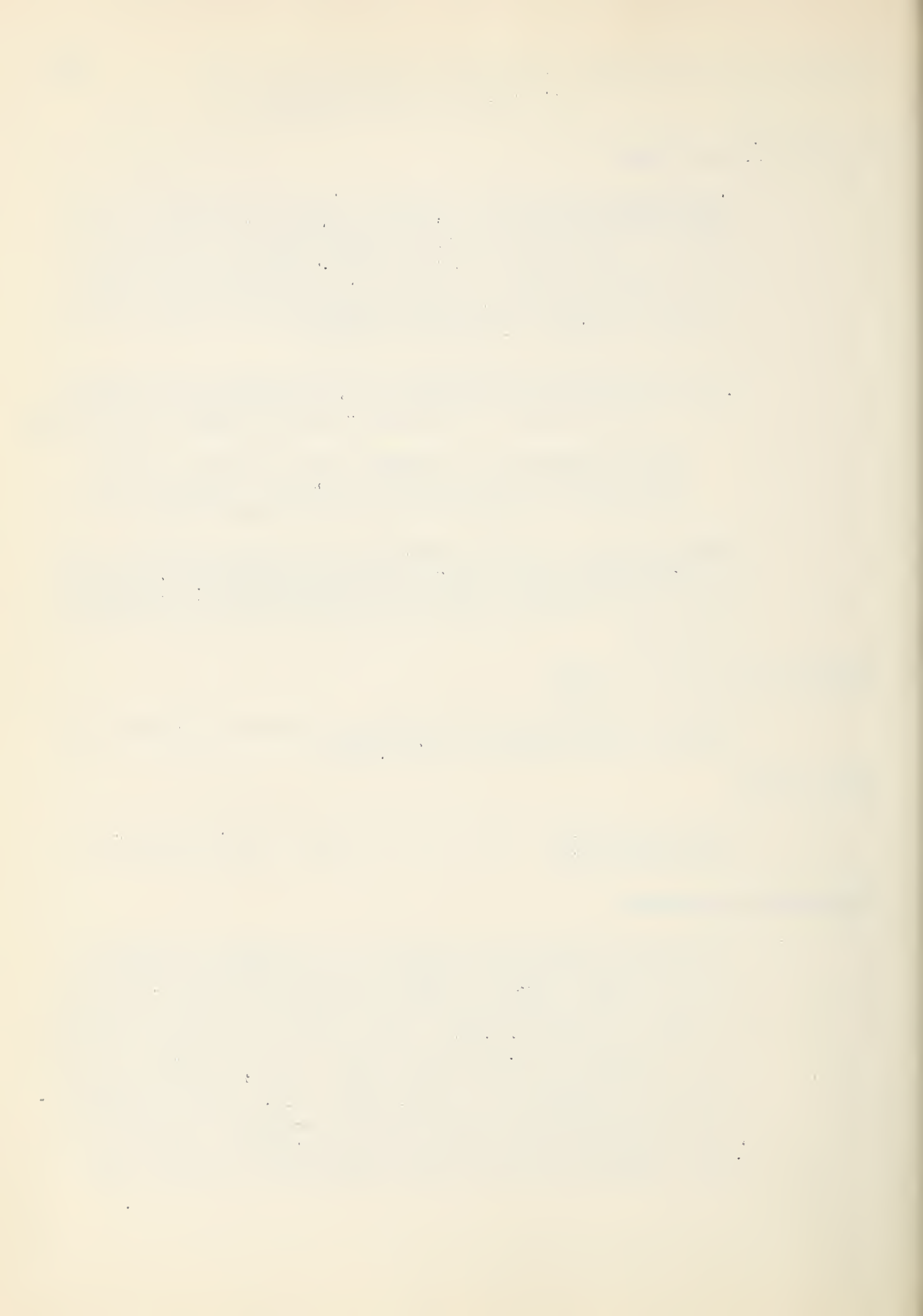
Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

1. Skim milk and butterfat transferred as any Class I item from a "regulated distributing plant" to a "regulated plant(s)" of another handler (except a producer-handler) shall be classified as Class I milk unless utilization in another class is claimed in reports by both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to a particular Class, however, shall be limited to the amount remaining in such class in the transferee-plant after the allocation of "other source" milk, and the classification of any transfers as provided in paragraph 2.; any excess of such transferred skim milk or butterfat shall be assigned in series beginning with the next lowest-priced available class.



Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Interhandler Transfers: - cont'd

- * 2. Except as provided in paragraph 3, skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of any Class I item from a "regulated supply plant" to a "regulated plant(s)" of another handler shall be classified as mutually indicated in the reports of both handlers. The sum of the amounts assigned as Class I to all of the supply plants supplying a "regulated distributing plant" for any of the months of October through January shall not result in more than 10 percent of regular producer receipts of such distributing plant being classified as Class II or Class III milk during the month.
- * 3. Provision is made whereby during the months of February through September (beginning in 1956) a handler operating a "regulated distributing plant" may, without the actual physical transfer of milk, allocate Class I milk to a "regulated supply plant(s)" where such supply plant has actually transferred milk to the distributing plant for at least 3 of the months of October through January immediately preceding. The amount of milk which may be allocated for the current month in the period of February through September shall be limited to that amount remaining after subtracting the quantity of skim milk and butterfat actually transferred from such supply plant to the distributing plant and allocated to Class I for the current month in such period, from the monthly average volume of milk allocated to such supply plant during the preceding October through January period.
- 4. Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a "regulated distributing plant" to a producer-handler shall be classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned respectively to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in each class in series beginning with the lowest-priced available class after deduction is made for shrinkage.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk disposed of in the marketing area.

Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

- * Skim milk and butterfat transferred as any Class I item from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated distributing plant shall be classified as Class I milk unless the following conditions are met:
- a. Utilization in another class is claimed in the reports of both handlers.
 - b. The receiver maintains books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at his plant, which records are made available to the market administrator on request for the purpose of verification.
 - c. Such receiving plant had actually used not less than an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat in the use indicated in such reports. If the equivalent amount is not used by the unregulated plant, the remaining pounds shall be classified in the next lowest-priced available class of utilization as if classes of utilization set forth in the Tri-State order were applicable to such unregulated distributing plants.

* Expense of Administration:

Each handler operating a "regulated plant" shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts during the month of producer milk (includes handler's own production) and "other source" milk which was classified as Class I milk.

An association of producers shall pay such pro-rata share of expense of administration on producer milk with respect to which it is a handler.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Tri-State (Revised 9/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Handler Provisions:

- * Under conditions of transfer as set forth in paragraph 3., under "Interhandler Transfers", where the operator of a "regulated distributing plant" allocates milk to a "regulated supply plant" as Class I without a physical transfer being effected, the following provisions shall apply:
 - a. In cases where the supply plant to which such allocation was made is operated by a cooperative association, the handler operating the "regulated distributing plant" making such allocation shall pay the association on the basis of the difference between the appropriate class price and the Class III price, adjusted by butterfat and location differentials.
 - b. The uniform price computed for the handler operating the "regulated distributing plant" shall be increased by an amount computed by multiplying the hundredweight of milk so allocated by the difference between the Class I prices of the respective distributing and supply plants.

Milk received at a plant of a handler, the handling of which the Secretary determines to be subject to the pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order, shall not be subject to the pricing and payment provisions of this order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 5

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Marketing Area:

- Cleveland County - The townships of Case, Liberty, Moore, Noble, Norman, and Taylor.
- Oklahoma County - All territory within County, except for Deep Ford, Deer Creek, and Luther townships.
- Pottawatomie County - The townships of Bales, Brinton, Davis, Dent, Earlsboro, Forest, and Rock Creek.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as the operator of a "regulated plant".
2. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which it diverts, for the account of such association, to an unregulated plant.

Regulated Plant: (defined in the order as an "approved plant")

1. A milk plant approved by appropriate municipal or state health authorities for the handling of Grade A milk or milk products, from which plant Class I milk is disposed of on route(s) in the marketing area.
2. A milk plant which is supplying Class I milk to a Federal installation or base in the marketing area; or
3. A milk plant approved by an appropriate municipal health authority for receiving Grade A milk, which plant receives milk directly from producers holding permits or authorizations issued by such health authority, and such plant is operated by a cooperative association having member-producers whose milk is received at the "regulated" plants of other handlers.

Producer:

Any person, including any handler, who produces milk which is received at a "regulated plant", and which milk is:

- a. Produced as Grade A milk under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by a duly constituted health authority; or

Oklahoma City (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Producer: - cont'd

- b. Is received at a plant which supplies a Federal agency located in the marketing area, and which milk is acceptable to such agency.

Any person, regularly classified as a producer, whose milk is diverted to an unregulated plant by a handler; milk so diverted shall be deemed to have been received at a "regulated plant" by the diverting handler.

This definition does not include persons producing milk which is received by a handler subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order.

Producer-handler:

Any person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from all but the reporting provisions of the order.)

Classification:

Class I milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, yogurt, cream, cultured sour cream, and any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream, milk, or skim milk.
- b. Used to produce concentrated (including frozen) milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks disposed of for fluid consumption, and neither sterilized nor in hermetically sealed cans, and
- c. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. Contained in frozen cream placed in storage.
- d. In skim milk dumped after prior notification to, and opportunity for verification by, the market administrator.

Class II Milk - cont'd

- e. In shrinkage up to 2 percent of receipts from producers and in shrinkage of other source milk.
- f. Contained in inventory of milk and milk products at end of month in the form of Class I products.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.20 x 4.0) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5¢ x 8.5 x 0.96)
- c. The Class II milk price.

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the following:

April through June \$ 1.70

July through March \$ 1.90

The above prices are subject to the following:

Contraseasonal Provision - The price for each of the months of September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month, and for each of the months of April, May, and June such price shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.

To this price, add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" of not more than 50 cents, computed as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current utilization percentage" is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts are of the total gross volume of Class I sales for the first and second preceding months.

Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

- * Determination is then made of the amount by which such "current utilization percentage" exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate "base utilization range" in the following table:

<u>Month</u> <u>Which Price</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Utilization</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Month</u> <u>Which Price</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Utilization</u> <u>Range</u>
January	112 - 116	July	133 - 137
February	115 - 119	August	128 - 132
March	119 - 123	September	124 - 128
April	123 - 127	October	117 - 121
May	126 - 130	November	109 - 113
June	133 - 137	December	110 - 114

- * The resulting "net deviation percentage" determines the specific price adjustment according to the rates listed below:
- * (These rates are established so as to allow for a nominal, but progressive, rate of adjustment for deviations which persist in a like direction for two consecutive two-month periods, and a further adjustment for deviations which persist in a like direction for three consecutive periods. For purposes of the following computations, deviations of opposite direction, plus or minus, shall be considered to be zero.)
- (1) 1 cent for each such percent of net deviation, plus
 - (2) 1 cent for each such percent of net deviation, or for each percent deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding, whichever is the lesser; plus
 - (3) 1 cent for each such percent net deviation, or for each percent net deviation computed for the month immediately preceding, or for the second preceding month, whichever is the lesser.

The amount thus computed shall be added to the Class I price if the "net deviation percentage" was less than, or subtracted if more than, the "base utilization range".

Oklahoma City (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class II Milk Price - The average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location:

American Foods Company	Miami, Oklahoma
Gilt Edge Dairy	Norman, Oklahoma
Page Milk Company	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Company	Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification, the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream from a handler to a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II, however, shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II milk of the transferee-handler after the allocation of other source milk; any additional amounts of skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be assigned to Class I. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Oklahoma City (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk shall be assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in Class II after deduction is made for shrinkage, and the balance, if any, shall be assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Milk or skim milk transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant, shall be classified as:

- a. Class I, if the unregulated plant is located more than 200 miles from such "regulated plant".
- b. Class I, if the milk or skim milk is transferred or diverted in bulk, and the unregulated plant is located not more than 200 miles from the "regulated plant". Such milk or skim milk, in bulk, may be classified as Class II, however, if the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Class II is claimed by the handler of such "regulated plant".
 - (2) The operator of the transferee plant maintains books and records showing receipts and utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at such plant which are made available for verification upon request of the market administrator.

Transfer of cream from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant shall be Class I, unless Class II utilization is claimed by the regulated handler, and such handler:

- a. Establishes that the cream was transferred without Grade A certification, and
- b. Each container is labeled or tagged "for manufacturing use only", and invoices are marked accordingly.

(Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 6

Tulsa-Muskogee, Oklahoma

Marketing Area:

The city and township of Sapulpa in Creek County; part of Black Dog township in Osage County; all territory in Tulsa County; and the cities of McAlester, Muskogee, and Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as the operator of a "regulated" plant; or
2. Any cooperative association with respect to the milk of any producer which it causes to be diverted to an unregulated plant for the account of such cooperative association.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as an "approved plant")

1. Any milk plant approved by any authorized marketing area health authority from which Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area.
2. Any milk plant approved by the appropriate health authority of a municipality of the marketing area at which is received, weighed, and commingled the milk of producers holding permits or authorizations issued by such health authority; and from which:
 - a. Part or all of such receipts are transferred to a plant described in paragraph 1. above; or
 - b. More than half of such receipts were so transferred during the immediately preceding months of September through December, and the operator thereof has not requested that such plant be considered an unregulated plant; or
3. Any milk plant approved by a municipal health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area to receive Grade A milk, which receives milk directly from producers holding permits or authorizations issued by such health authority, and is operated by a cooperative association having member-producers whose milk is received at the "regulated" plants of other handlers.

Tulsa-Muskogee (Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions)

* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk which is received at a "regulated plant" and which milk is produced as Grade A milk under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by a duly constituted health authority.

Producer maintains status when his milk is temporarily diverted by a handler, for his account, to an unregulated plant. This definition, however, does not include persons producing milk which is received by a handler subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order.

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other producers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from all but the reporting provisions of the order.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk, except bulk ice cream mix.
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In cream frozen and stored.
- d. In skim milk dumped, after notification to, and opportunity for verification by, the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage of other source milk and in shrinkage up to 2 per cent of receipts from producers.
- f. Contained in inventory of products at the end of the month which are specified as Class I.

Tulsa-Muskogee (Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 per cent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 per cent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.20 x 4.0) +
(Chicago area spray - roller powder - 5.5¢ x 8.5 x 0.96)
- c. The Class II milk price

* Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the following:

April through June ----- \$1.45

July through March ----- \$1.85

The above prices are subject to the following:

Contraseasonal Provision - The price for each of the months of September, October, November and December shall not be less than for the preceding month; and for each of the months of April, May, and June, such price shall not be higher than for the preceding month.

To this price, add or subtract a "supply demand adjustment" of not more than 50 cents, computed as follows:

- * Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current utilization percentage" is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts are of the total gross volume of Class I milk (excluding interhandler transfers, sales by producer-handlers and handlers subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order) for the first and second preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such "current utilization percentage" exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate "base utilization range" in the following table:

Tulsa-Muskogee (Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions)

Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

* Month	Base	Month	Base
<u>Which Price</u>	<u>Utilization</u>	<u>Which Price</u>	<u>Utilization</u>
<u>Applies</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Applies</u>	<u>Range</u>
January	114-118	July	137-141
February	116-120	August	133-137
March	117-121	September	128-132
April	119-123	October	121-125
May	126-130	November	110-114
June	136-140	December	111-115

- * The resulting "net deviation percentage" determines the specific price adjustment according to the rates listed below:

(These rates are established so as to allow for a nominal but progressive, rate of adjustment for deviations which persist in a like direction for two consecutive two-month periods and a further adjustment for deviations which persist in a like direction for three consecutive periods. For purposes of the following computations, deviations of opposite direction, plus or minus, are considered to be zero.)

- (1) 1 cent for each per cent of net deviation, plus
- (2) 1 cent for each such per cent of net deviation, or for each per cent deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding, whichever is the lesser; plus
- (3) 1 cent for each such per cent net deviation, or for each per cent net deviation computed for the month immediately preceding, or for the second preceding month, whichever is the least.

The amount thus computed is added to the Class I price if the "net deviation percentage" was less than, or subtracted if more than, the "base utilization range".

Class II Milk Price - The average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location

American Foods Company	Miami, Oklahoma
Muskogee Dairy Products Co.	Muskogee, Oklahoma
Page Milk Company	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Company	Siloam Springs, Arkansas
Real Test Foods Company	Tulsa, Oklahoma

Tulsa-Muskogee (Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions)

Butterfat Differentials:

- Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for preceding month x 0.125
- Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 0.115
- Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 0.12

Location Differentials:

* Class I Price

The Class I price is reduced according to the following schedule for that portion of milk which is:

- a. Received directly from producers at a "regulated plant" located outside the marketing area and at least 35 miles from the nearer of the Tulsa or Muskogee city halls; and
- b. Transferred in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream to a "regulated" plant located in the marketing area and assigned to Class I, or is classified as Class I without such movement. (For purposes of calculating such adjustments on transfers between "regulated" plants, the volume of such Class I assignment may not exceed the amount by which Class I disposition at the transferee plant exceeds 95 per cent of producer receipts at such plant.)

The applicable differential is 15 cents plus 2 cents per hundredweight for each 15 miles over 35 miles distance up to 140 miles, and 1 cent for each additional 15 miles in excess of the 140 miles.

* Producer Price

In making payments to producers, each handler may make deduction at the same rate as above for the hundredweight of milk received from producers at regulated plants, or diverted to an unregulated plant, either of which is located outside the marketing area and at least 35 miles from the nearer of the Tulsa or Muskogee city halls.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are accounted for separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Tulsa-Muskogee (Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream from a handler to a "regulated" plant of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II, however, is limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II milk of the transferee-handler after the allocation of other source milk; any additional amounts of skim milk and butterfat so transferred is assigned to Class I. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred is classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in Class II after deduction is made for shrinkage, and the balance, if any, shall be assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Milk or skim milk transferred or diverted by a handler to an unregulated plant located more than 300 miles from Tulsa is classified as Class I.

Cream transferred under Grade A certification by a handler to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless Class II is claimed by the handler of the "regulated" plant, and such handler establishes that the cream was transferred without Grade A certification and each container is labeled or tagged "for manufacturing use only," and invoices are marked accordingly.

Milk or skim milk is classified as Class I if transferred or diverted to an unregulated plant located not more than 300 miles from Tulsa, and from which plant fluid milk is disposed of on wholesale or retail routes or to other milk plants. If, however, such unapproved plant receives milk from dairy farmers which the market administrator determines to constitute the plant's regular source of supply for Class I milk, and the records of the plant are made available to the market administrator for audit, the milk or skim milk

Tulsa-Muskogee (Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

so transferred or diverted is classified by the market administrator by allocating such milk in series, beginning with the highest-use class remaining at the unregulated plant after priority of such assignment is given to receipts at such plant directly from dairy farmers.

Milk or skim milk transferred or diverted to an unregulated plant located not more than 300 miles from Tulsa, and from which plant no fluid milk is disposed of on routes is Class II. Exceptions are provided when the unregulated plant transfers milk or skim milk to a "regulated plant or to another unregulated plant from which fluid milk routes are operated.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk from producers including such handler's own production, and on other source milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

- * Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies February through July with the base of each producer determined by calculating the daily average deliveries (using not less than 90 days to compute the average) made by such producer to handler (s) during the immediately preceding months of September through December.
- * Transfer of Base - Transfer of an entire base may be made during the period of February through July and is permitted only in the event of death, retirement or entry into military service of a producer, and, may be transferred to a member (s) of such producer's immediate family who carries on the dairy operations. In the event of termination of a joint holding, the entire base may be transferred to one of the joint holders. A producer who ceases to deliver milk to a handler for more than 45 days shall forfeit his base.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any handler who disposes of a greater portion of his milk as Class I in the marketing area of another Federal order is not subject to the Tulsa-Muskogee order except for reports and subsequent verification as may be required by the market administrator.

Tulsa-Muskogee (Revised 10/1/55 - *indicates revised provisions)

Special Handler Provisions - cont'd

If such a handler, subject to another order disposes of Class I milk in the Tulsa-Muskogee marketing area he is required to pay to the producer-settlement fund the amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk under the Tulsa-Muskogee order is greater than the value as computed pursuant to the other Federal order.

Milwaukee (Revised 8/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used to determine the Class I and Class II prices and is the higher of:

- a. Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. $\sqrt{(\text{Chicago 93-score butter} \times 4.24) + (\text{Chicago area spray powder} \times 8.2)}$ - 75.2 cents.

Class I and Class II Milk Prices -

To the basic formula price, add the applicable fixed differential for the appropriate month and Class as follows:

FIXED DIFFERENTIALS

Month	Class I	Class II
	(Cents per hundredweight)	
March - June	66	45
July	86	45
August - November	106	70
December - February	86	45

To this price, add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment not to exceed 24 cents calculated as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current supply-demand ratio" is computed from the percentage which the Class I and Class II sales from Grade A milk are of the total volume of Grade A producer receipts in the Chicago market for the most recent 12-month period.

- * An "adjusted supply-demand ratio" is then determined by computing the amount such "current supply-demand ratio" is greater, or less than, the "current supply-demand ratio" computed for the third month preceding. The amount resulting from the addition or subtraction of such difference, respectively, to or from the "current supply-demand ratio" (as computed in the preceding paragraph) shall be the

Milwaukee (Revised 8/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

"Adjusted supply-demand ratio". When no difference exists, the "current supply-demand ratio" shall be considered to be the "adjusted supply-demand ratio".

- * The price of Class I or Class II milk shall be increased or decreased, respectively, 2 cents for each full percent which the "adjusted supply-demand ratio" is greater, or less than, 72 percent.

Class III Milk Price -

- a. Average price paid for 3.5 percent milk during the current month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location:

Kraft Foods, Inc.	Hartford, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company	West Bend, Wisconsin

If prices are not reported for one or more of these plants, the prices at the following plants shall be included in the computation of such average:

Present Operator and Location:

Armour & Company	Stoughton, Wisconsin
United Milk Products Co.	Johnson Creek, Wisconsin

- b. In the event that the Class III price as computed in paragraph a. is lower than the Class IV price for the month, such price computed for Class III shall apply to Class III-a milk only, and all other Class III milk shall be the same price as Class IV milk.

Class IV Milk Price -

The Class IV price shall be the amount computed by the second alternative formula (sub-paragraph b.), under the "basic formula price".

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid or frozen form as milk, skim milk, skim milk drinks, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and sweet or sour cream.
- b. Used in the production of concentrated milk, flavored milk and flavored milk drinks not sterilized.
- c. Disposed of as any fluid mixture containing cream and milk or skim milk not otherwise specified as Class II milk.
- d. Contained in monthly inventory variation.
- * e. In shrinkage of receipts from other handlers and in shrinkage of producer milk which is in excess of the 2 percent limit provided for under "Class II Milk" classification.
- f. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. Disposed of as (or used to produce, in the case of ice cream, frozen desserts and mixes for such products (liquid or powder), cottage cheese, and aerated cream products), eggnog, yogurt, evaporated milk, condensed milk, and condensed skim milk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks in hermetically sealed containers.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. Disposed of in bulk in the form of products specified under the Class I heading to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturing plants and to unregulated (non-pool) plants as provided in sub-paragraph (1) under "Outside Sales" heading.
- * e. In shrinkage of other source milk and in shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent, respectively, of skim milk and butterfat contained in producer milk.

Puget Sound (Corrected 11/1/55 - * indicates correction)

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list), adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b.
$$\frac{(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Plymouth Cheddars} \times 2.4 \times 1.30 \times 4)}{7}$$
- c. $(\text{Chicago 93-score butter} \times 4.8) + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} \times 8.2) - 67 \text{ cents.}$

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price plus \$1.65.

The above price is subject to the following:

Contraseasonal Provision - The price for any October through January period shall not be lower than the Class I price computed for the month of September immediately preceding; and for the months of April through June shall not be higher than the Class I price computed for the month of March immediately preceding.

Class II Milk Price -

- * $(\text{San Francisco 93-score butter} \times 4.8) + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} \times 8.2) - 80 \text{ cents.}$

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - San Francisco 92-score butter x 0.12.

(Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43

North Texas

Marketing Area:

Counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Parker, Rockwall and Tarrant, all in the State of Texas. The principal cities within the area are Dallas and Fort Worth.

* Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as the operator of a "regulated plant".
2. Any cooperative association with respect to producer milk, which milk is:
 - a. Diverted by such association for its account from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant; or
 - b. Caused to be delivered by such association from its members directly to the "regulated plant" of another handler during any period of less than a full month, provided such association has given notice prior to delivery of its intent to become a handler with respect to such producer's milk, and also qualifies as a handler during the same month with respect to any milk from such producer.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Any plant which is:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., A milk plant approved by any authorized marketing area health authority for the processing and packaging of Grade A fluid milk products, and from which any such products are disposed of on a route(s) in the market area.
- * b. A supply plant - i.e., Any plant approved by, and under the routine inspection of, the appropriate health authority to supply fluid milk for Grade A distribution in the marketing area, and

Supply Plant - cont'd

- (1) At least 50 percent of Grade A receipts during the month are moved from such plant as milk, skim milk, or cream in bulk to a "regulated distributing plant" and assigned to a "reserve supply credit" 1/; or
 - (2) An average of at least 50 percent of Grade A receipts during a period of any four or less consecutive months is moved as milk, skim milk, or cream in bulk to a "regulated distributing plant" and assigned to reserve supply credit, and 15 percent or more of such receipts are thus moved and assigned during the last month of such period; or
 - (3) The operator of such plant makes written request for "regulated supply plant" designation to apply during each of the months of January through August. The plant, however, must have been a "regulated supply plant" pursuant to paragraph b.(1) or b.(2) during each of the immediately preceding months of September through December (except that for 1956, the months of October through December, 1955, shall be used) and to remain a "regulated supply plant" during August, 15 percent or more of such receipts must be moved as milk, skim milk, or cream in bulk to a "regulated distributing plant" and assigned to reserve supply credit.
- c. A plant operated by a cooperative association and which is approved by an appropriate health authority to supply milk for distribution as Grade A in the marketing area, and
- (1) At least 75 percent or more of the milk from producer-members of such associations is delivered directly, or is transferred by the association, to "regulated plants" of other handlers, or
 - (2) Such plant qualified as a "regulated plant" pursuant to this paragraph during each of the immediately preceding months of September, October, November, and December (except that for 1956, the months of October through December shall be used).

1/ Reserve Supply Credit - The hundredweight of reserve supply credit which may be assigned to milk moved from a "regulated supply plant" to a "regulated distributing plant" shall be any plus amount resulting from the subtraction of an amount equal to 85 percent of producer receipts at such distributing plant during the month from the plant's total milk classified as Class I, excluding Class I sales made to other "regulated plants".

* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk approved by an applicable marketing area health authority for Grade A consumption, which milk is received at a "regulated plant". If such milk is diverted by a handler for his account from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant any day during January through July, and on not more than 15 days during any other month, the diverted milk shall be deemed to have been received by, and at the location of, the "regulated plant" of the diverting handler.

Producer-Handler:

Any person who produces milk and operates a "regulated distributing plant", but receives no milk from producers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, butter milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except eggnog and bulk ice cream and frozen dairy product mixes) of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Used to produce concentrated (including frozen) milk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks disposed of for fluid consumption, neither sterilized nor in hermetically sealed cans; and
- c. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. Disposed of as bulk milk or skim milk during the months of March through August, and as bulk cream during any month.

North Texas (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class II Milk - cont'd

- d. Disposed of as ungraded bulk milk or skim milk to bakeries or food product manufacturing plants (other than dairy plants) which do not dispose of milk for fluid consumption, provided that such disposition does not exceed the amount of ungraded milk received by such handler from dairy farmers during the month.
- e. In frozen cream stored and not moved from a public warehouse for at least 30 days.
- f. In shrinkage up to 2% (5 percent with respect to skim milk receipts during April through June) of skim milk and butterfat in producer receipts.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk, and
- h. In the month-end inventory of fluid milk products.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk, and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 1.20 \times 4.0) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.5 \times 0.96)$
- c. Average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content, received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location:

Carnation Company	Sulphur Springs, Texas
The Borden Company	Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery	Paris, Texas

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the following:

* March through June	\$ 2.00
All other months	\$ 2.20

North Texas (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class I Milk Price - cont'd

To this price, add or subtract a "supply demand adjustment" not to exceed 50 cents computed as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current utilization percentage" is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts at "regulated plants" are of the total volume of Class I milk disposed of at such plants during the second and third preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such "current utilization percentage" exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate "base utilization range" in the following table:

<u>Month</u> <u>Which Price</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Utilization</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Month</u> <u>Which Price</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Utilization</u> <u>Range</u>
January	108 - 110	July	142 - 144
February	114 - 116	August	138 - 140
March	118 - 120	September	131 - 133
April	123 - 125	October	123 - 125
May	132 - 134	November	115 - 117
June	138 - 140	December	107 - 109

The resulting "net deviation percentage" determines the specific Class I price adjustment at the rate of 3 cents for each percent deviation.

The amount thus computed shall be added to the Class I price if the "net deviation percentage" was less than, or subtracted if more than, the "base utilization range".

Class II Milk Price - For each of the months of:

April, May, June - A price computed by alternative c. under "Basic Formula Price".

July through March - The higher of prices computed by alternative b. or c. under the "Basic Formula Price".

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125,

* Class II Price - March through June: Chic. 92-score butter x 0.110

All other months: Chic. 92-score butter x 0.115

North Texas (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions,
 ** indicates new provision)

Producer Price - The uniform price to be used in making payments for producer milk shall be adjusted for each 0.1 percent by which the average butterfat content of such milk is more, or less, than 4.0 percent; such adjustment shall be at the rate set forth in the following table according to the appropriate range within which the Chicago 92-score butter price for the month is related.

<u>Butter Price</u>	<u>Rate</u> (cents)	<u>Butter Price</u>	<u>Rate</u> (cents)
20.0 - 29.99 cents	. . . 3	70.0 - 79.99 cents	. . . 8
30.0 - 39.99 "	. . . 4	80.0 - 89.99 "	. . . 9
40.0 - 49.99 "	. . . 5	90.0 - 99.99 "	. . . 10
50.0 - 59.99 "	. . . 6	\$1.00 - \$1.10	. . . 11
60.0 - 69.99 "	. . . 7		

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located 110 miles or more from the City Hall of Dallas, Texas, which milk is transferred in the form of fluid milk or fluid milk products and classified as Class I, the Class I price shall be reduced 1.5 cents for each 10 miles which such "regulated plant" is located from the Dallas City Hall,

Class II Price - None.

Producer Price - Same differentials as for Class I.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid Milk products transferred, or diverted (for not more than 7 days during the month) by a handler of a "regulated plant" (including transfers made by cooperative associations as outlined under the "Handler" definition) to a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization

North Texas (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Interhandler Transfers: - cont'd

is claimed in the reports of both handlers, and the receiving handler has utilization in Class II of an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat, respectively. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be mutually classified so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk at both plants.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of bulk fluid milk products from a "regulated plant" (or cooperative associations as set forth under the "Handler" definition) to a producer-handler shall be classified as Class I milk.

* Outside Purchases:

Other source milk shall be assigned respectively to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in each class in series beginning with Class II after deduction is made for shrinkage of producer milk and the receipts of Class II cream, if any, from specified ungraded sources. For any portion of other source milk which is subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order, the priority of assignment shall be given to other source milk not subject to such other order.

* Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk by a handler of a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant shall be classified as:

- a. Class I milk, if such unregulated plant is located outside the marketing area and outside the limits of specified counties in the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- b. Class I milk, if such unregulated plant is located inside the marketing area and within any of the counties referred to in paragraph a. above, unless:
 - (1) Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of the handler; and

North Texas (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

- (2) The receiver maintains adequate books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at his plant which are made available to the market administrator, on request, for verification.

(Provision is made whereby the amount of transferred skim milk and butterfat which may be classified as Class I by all handlers shall not be in excess of the skim milk and butterfat assignable to Class I at such plant.)

- c. Class I milk, if transferred to such unregulated plant in the form of cream under Grade A certification, unless the handler claims Class II, and such cream was transferred without Grade A certification with each container labeled to indicate the contents are ungraded and suitable for manufacturing use only, and such transfer is invoiced accordingly.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to other source milk which is allocated to Class I and milk from producers, including handler's own production.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating Plan - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies April through June of 1956, and March through June each year thereafter. The base of each producer whose milk was received at a "regulated plant(s)" during the immediately preceding base-forming period of October, 1955 through January, 1956, and September through December, thereafter, shall be a quantity computed by dividing such producer's total pounds of milk delivered during such period by the number of days for which delivery was made or, by 90 through January, 1956 and by 112 thereafter, whichever is less.

North Texas (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Transfer of Base - Upon proper application to the market administrator, an entire base may be transferred to any person to be effective as of the beginning of the month next following the receipt of such application by the market administrator. In the case of a base held jointly, the transfer of the entire base is permitted only upon receipt of such application signed by both joint holders or their heirs or assigns.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any plant subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order shall not be subject to regulation under the North Texas order, except for reports and subsequent verification as may be required by the market administrator, where such plant is:

- a. A "distributing plant", unless a greater volume of Class I milk is disposed of from such plant through routes in the North Texas marketing area than in the marketing area regulated by the other order.
- b. A supply plant, unless such supply plant qualified as a "regulated supply plant" under the North Texas order for each of the preceding months of September through December.

(Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 49

San Antonio, Texas

Marketing Area:

All territory, including Federal military installations, located within Bexar County, Texas.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of an approved plant.

An approved plant is defined as any milk plant:

- (1) Approved by the appropriate marketing area health authority for the processing of Grade A milk, and from which plant Class I milk is delivered in the marketing area other than to any milk processing plant.
- (2) From which Class I milk is supplied to a Federal institution or base in the marketing area.

Any cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted (as summarized under the "Producer" definition) from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of such association.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

1. Any approved plant from which the volume of skim milk and butterfat distributed as Class I milk to retail or wholesale outlets (includes plant store sales) in the marketing area is equal to 15 percent or more of the receipts at such plant during the month from other "regulated plants" and from dairy farmers meeting producer requirements; or
- * 2. Any plant approved by the appropriate health authority to supply milk for distribution as Grade A milk in the marketing area if such plant is operated by a cooperative association and 75 percent or more of the milk from producer-members of such association is received during the month at "regulated plants" of other handlers or is transferred to such plants from the plant of the association.

Producer:

Any person who produces milk which is received directly at a "regulated plant" or is diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of a cooperative association. Such milk shall be produced under a Grade A permit or rating which is acceptable to, or issued by, an appropriate marketing area health authority, or shall be acceptable by an agency of the Federal Government for fluid consumption.

This definition shall not include any such person with respect to milk received by a handler who is exempt from the classification and pricing provisions of this order.

Producer-Handler:

Included under definition of handler.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except eggnog, bulk ice cream, and frozen dairy product mixes) of cream and milk or skim milk;
- b. Contained in inventory of products designated as Class I (pursuant to paragraph a. above) on hand at the end of the month.
- c. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than those designated as Class I pursuant to paragraph a. of such heading.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of other source milk and in shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer receipts.

San Antonio (Revised 10/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions,
** indicates correction to previous summary)

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

** Class I Milk Price - The Class I price for the North Texas marketing area, plus 42 cents.

Class II Milk Price -

a. April, May, and June - The average of prices paid for 4.0 percent milk received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location:

Carnation Company	Sulphur Springs, Texas
The Borden Company	Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery	Paris, Texas

b. All other months - The higher of the following:

(1) The price computed pursuant to paragraph a., above.

(2) (Chicago 92-score butter x 4.4) +

(Chicago area spray powder - 5 cents x 8.16)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.108.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.11.

Location Differentials:

- * Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located outside of Zone 1 and classified as Class I milk, the Class I price shall be reduced 1.5 cents for each 10 miles which the County Court House of the county in which such plant is located is from the County Court House in New Braunfels, Texas

Class II Price - None.

- * Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price and base price to be paid for producer milk received at a "regulated plant" located outside of Zone 1 shall be reduced in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Interhandler Transfers:

- * Class I products transferred from one "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, shall be classified in the class mutually indicated in the reports submitted by both handlers. The percentage, however, of total quantities of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in products thus transferred and assigned to Class I milk shall not be greater than the percentage of skim milk and butterfat in producer milk classified as Class I milk in the plant of the transferee-handler. If either or both handlers have other source milk during the month, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to the producer milk of both handlers.

Class I products transferred from a "regulated plant(s)" to a producer-handler are classified as Class I milk.

(Revised 11/1/55)

(a)

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3</u>		
19 FR 3923	6/29/54	Order, as amended
<u>BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4</u>		
16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
17 FR 2705	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7768	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7580	11/28/53	Suspension
19 FR 397	1/22/54	Determination of equivalent feed prices
19 FR 1700	3/30/54	Amendment No. 14
<u>OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5</u>		
19 FR 1151	3/3/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 7133	9/23/55	Amendment No. 6
<u>TULSA-MUSKOGEE - ORDER NO. 6</u>		
18 FR 4544	8/4/53	Order, as amended
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order, terminating specified terms
19 FR 1739	3/31/54	Amendment No. 5
20 FR 7211	9/28/55	Amendment No. 6

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7</u>		
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9/1/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7709	11/30/54	Amendment No. 11
20 FR 1	1/1/55	Amendment No. 12
20 FR 5448	7/30/55	Amendment No. 13

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2
20 FR 6045	8/19/55	Order, terminating certain provisions

(Revised 11/1/55)

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<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>MERRIMACK VALLEY - ORDER NO. 34</u>		
16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10
17 FR 7771	8/26/52	Amendment No. 11
18 FR 7583	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1703	3/30/54	Amendment No. 12

OMAHA-LINCOLN-COUNCIL BLUFFS - ORDER NO. 35

17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Order, as amended
20 FR 880	2/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10/27/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 575	2/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Amendment No. 12
19 FR 4706	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5533	8/31/54	Amendment No. 13
19 FR 7710	11/30/54	Amendment No. 14
20 FR 5450	7/30/55	Amendment No. 15
20 FR 6509	9/3/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 7324	10/1/55	Amendment No. 16

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42</u>		
17 FR 5752	6/27/52	Order, as amended
19 FR 1159	3/3/54	Amendment No. 4
<u>NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43</u>		
20 FR 7285	9/30/55	Order, as amended
<u>QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44</u>		
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46</u>		
19 FR 4707	7/31/54	Order, as amended

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<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47</u>		
16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7584	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1704	3/30/54	Amendment No. 14
<u>SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48</u>		
19 FR 4595	7/27/54	Order, as amended
<u>SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49</u>		
19 FR 286	1/16/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 1575	2/3/54	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 1790	4/1/54	Amendment No. 3
20 FR 7292	9/30/55	Amendment No. 4
<u>AUSTIN-WACO - ORDER NO. 52</u>		
20 FR 325	1/14/55	Order
20 FR 2913	4/30/55	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 7294	9/30/55	Amendment No. 2
<u>DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54</u>		
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>SIoux FALLS-MITCHELL - ORDER NO. 56</u>		
17 FR 6187	7/10/52	Order
20 FR 1333	3/4/55	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 4176	6/15/55	Order suspending a certain provision
 <u>AKRON - ORDER NO. 60</u>		
19 FR 8647	12/17/54	Order
 <u>PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61</u>		
17 FR 5309	6/11/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 1153	2/28/53	Amendment No. 14
18 FR 8675	12/24/53	Amendment No. 15
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1081	2/26/54	Amendment No. 16
19 FR 1817	4/2/54	Amendment No. 17
20 FR 1529	3/12/55	Amendment No. 18
 <u>STARK COUNTY - ORDER NO. 63</u>		
17 FR 9922	11/4/52	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 132	1/8/54	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 1961	3/30/55	Amendment No. 2
20 FR 7568	10/11/55	Amendment No. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65</u>		
20 FR 2919	4/30/55	Order, as amended
<u>SHREVEPORT - ORDER NO. 66</u>		
20 FR 1265	3/2/55	Order
<u>SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE - ORDER NO. 67</u>		
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 6359	6/30/51	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9929	11/4/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 576	2/23/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1162	3/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 5574	9/1/54	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 7869	12/1/54	Amendment No. 6
20 FR 5451	7/30/55	Amendment No. 7
<u>WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68</u>		
19 FR 1750	3/31/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 1203	2/26/55	Amendment No. 6
20 FR 2020	3/31/55	Amendment No. 7
<u>DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71</u>		
16 FR 10052	10/3/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Order terminating certain provisions
18 FR 2429	4/25/53	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 4494	7/31/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 3934	6/29/54	Amendment No. 8
20 FR 3097	5/7/55	Order terminating specified terms



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72</u>		
20 FR 6275	8/27/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 6571	9/8/55	Correction
<u>MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73</u>		
15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 7685	8/22/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 2617	5/6/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 3750	7/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5203	9/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6869	10/31/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 3644	6/19/54	Amendment No. 2
<u>COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74</u>		
17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1339	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
20 FR 4179	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms

(Revised 11/1/55)

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<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78</u>		
20 FR 2048	4/1/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 2352	4/12/55	Correction
20 FR 6017	8/18/55	Correction
<u>TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80</u>		
20 FR 1429	3/10/55	Order, as amended
<u>CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82</u>		
17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
18 FR 2211	4/18/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6870	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 576	2/3/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4715	7/31/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 1641	3/18/55	Amendment No. 5
<u>MUSKEGON - ORDER NO. 85</u>		
18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - ORDER NO. 87</u>		
19 FR 6257	9/29/54	Order
20 FR 4795	7/8/55	Amendment No. 1
 <u>KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88</u>		
19 FR 7711	11/30/54	Order, as amended
 <u>ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91</u>		
17 FR 7920	8/30/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
 <u>LIMA - ORDER NO. 95</u>		
19 FR 6991	10/30/54	Order, as amended
 <u>SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96</u>		
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7775	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1705	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 6816	9/16/55	Order suspending certain provisions

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